

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, 1856.

MINNESOTA ITEMS—The common council of St. Paul are "agitating" the subject of lighting the streets of that city with gas. The newspapers of the place are supplying the town freely with that commodity already.

The St. Paul Times wishes its readers to "put into their pipes and smoke" the fact that the city has 10,000 inhabitants. Seven years ago the place where St. Paul now stands was a wilderness!

Very destructive fires are raging in the vicinity of Henderson. Large quantities of hay and other produce have been consumed, and the farmers are sustaining much damage. In the vicinity of St. Peter also, the losses have been very severe, farmers having to sell their cattle in some instances for lack of fodder. The Courier is informed that the fires are lighted by the Winnebago Indians, who are incensed at the settlers for inhabiting those beautiful lakes on which they hunt and fish.

The elections for members of the Territorial Legislature took place last week, but full returns have not yet come in. Thus far the Free-monters are ahead.

A citizen of the Territory, who in 1851 purchased 40 acres at Prairie du Chien for \$450, recently sold the same for \$11,000!

STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HAVRE.—Messrs. Gautier, Brothers, & Co., with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, have started a line of steamers between New Orleans and Havre, France. The steamers are the Francois Arago, Capt. Pierce; Barcelonne, Capt. Lemaine; and Tacquart, Capt. Bourdillet. The first of these steamships left Havre for New Orleans on the 30th of September, with full freight and seventy-three passengers. It being her first trip, and having many stoppages to make, she has been delayed in her voyage, but is now expected every day. The Barcelonne was to leave on the 11th of October and the Tacquart on the 1st of November.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GEORGIA.—A destructive fire broke out in LaGrange, Ga., on the night of the 23rd, devastating the entire west side of the public square, and resulting in serious personal injury to several persons. Some eight buildings were destroyed. A large amount of goods of various storekeepers was also burnt, and a building, occupied as a store and physician's office, was blown up, severely if not dangerously injuring Dr. Smith, Mr. Buchan, and several colored people. The amount of loss is not stated, but must be severe.

THE FRENCH WINE CROP.—Letters from France state that the accounts from the wine districts respecting the result of the crop are very contradictory. In some parts of the Bordelais the produce will be indifferent, while in others, and particularly in the direction of Blaye, it will exceed by one-third that of last year. Near Cannes the yield will be double the quantity expected, and the quality excellent. In the Maconnais some districts have been completely ravaged, but in others the vintage promises well. In Burgundy and Champagne the result will be satisfactory.

The jury having under consideration in Boston the charge against the officers of the steamer Menemnon Sanford for neglecting to take proper measures to rescue a passenger who had fallen overboard have rendered a verdict which will probably bring them upon a criminal prosecution.

OPENING OF THE GRAND TRUNK.—The Grand Trunk Railway was on Monday opened for traffic through the entire route from Quebec to Stratford. A train left Montreal at half-past seven in the morning, and before eleven in the evening the Montreal papers of the same day were received in Toronto.

THANKSGIVING IN KENTUCKY.—We publish in another column the proclamation of Gov. Morehead, appointing the 20th inst. as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

SINKING OF THE STEAMBOAT LADY FRANKLIN ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—**Several Persons Drowned.**—The mail steamer Lady Franklin, which left Dunleith for St. Paul on Tuesday night of last week, struck a snag on Thursday morning, just below Coon Slough, near Warren's Landing, some 230 miles below St. Paul, and sunk immediately. The St. Paul Times says, she went down within fifty feet of the spot where the Nominee was wrecked two years ago. Her timbers must have been very rotten, as she filled with water within two minutes after she struck. She had over 300 passengers, most of whom were taken off by the Farm City, and the others escaped on the barge. Seventy-five or eighty tons of freight and eleven head of cattle sunk with the boat, besides which, it is feared that some five or six passengers also perished.

The St. Paul Times of a later date has fuller particulars in reference to this disaster. That paper says:

As soon as the boat struck the snag, which penetrated her rotten side, the cabins became the scene of wholesale plunder. Four or five overcoats were taken, and jewelry and money to large amounts were purloined in a few minutes after the collision. The stove upset, and fluid lamps spilling their contents on the floor, the flames communicated to the boat, and raised the cry of "fire." This, with the prospect of sinking, and the careening to one side, caused a scene of the greatest confusion.

On a recent trial for murder in Watson county, Missouri, a lad who was instigated to fire the gun which caused the death of the victim, by his father, was acquitted, and the father and an adult accomplice convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The rationale of this verdict is, that these parties being of mature years, induced the boy to commit the murder, but that a greater punishment than that of murder in the second degree could not go against them.

AN OFFER OF PROTECTION IN THE CAUCASUS.—It is extremely necessary for a stranger to have a "Konak," or protector, to secure himself, during his wanderings among the Moslem tribes of the Caucasus, from injury or death at their hands. Such a Konak offered himself to me on my first visit to an Ossetian village; but less from disinterested motives than the expectation of all kinds of gifts in exchange for his proffered friendship. The Ossetians, like the other tribes of Caucasus, are covetous of gain. My Ossietian friend knew enough Russian to enable us to understand each other, and he spoke largely of the importance of a Konak. "No Ossetian," said he, "will dare injure a hair of your head, knowing he will have me for an enemy, and should any misfortune happen to you, my kinschal will not rest in its sheath until it is revenged." As I had no great faith in his effectiveness, I told him that I also carried a kinschal to defend myself, and that my gun was my best protection.

However, as often as I made my appearance in the neighborhood of his aoul, my unfortunate Konak, with every sign of the truest satisfaction, would follow me up the mountains wherever I went. He called me "Prad" (brother), and confessed he never had loved any one before half as well; he begged me also to dispose of all he possessed, and promised to bring me milk, butter, and cheese to Kobi. He did bring a can of sour milk, which Stephan Nogell said would be scarcely given to pigs in Hungary. My Ossietian friend, with further assurance of friendship, disclaimed all wish of kopecks for the milk. The conversation which followed is worthy of being verbally copied from my diary. "Brother," said the Ossietian, "I love thee as the apple of my eye. The milk I bring thee is from my favorite cow, and will be pleased by thee; it costs nothing—it is a gift of love; but hast thou not a pair of old boots for me? the road to our aoul is stony and rough and I am foot-sore."

I gave him a pair, which did not quite fit him; he took them, but espousing a pair of new shoes in the corner of the room, he continued, "These boots I shall keep in remembrance of thee—as often as I look upon them, I shall think of thee; but there lie good shoes, which will fit me, and make me happy. Give them to me, brother, and all I possess is thine." I replied that I could not part with the shoes. "Well," said my friend, "here is a beautiful knife—let me keep this in remembrance of thee, whom I love more than my brother. Drink of the milk—it is good, and allow me to take the knife." I nodded affirmatively, but with impatience, to show him that I was tired of his importunity. "The milk tastes good to thee," said the Ossietian, in the same insinuating tone, "I took it from my best cow, and thou shalt see her. But hast thou any powder? We will shoot dura for thee, and bring thee the choicest portions." The Ossietian received several cartridges, and still persevered in his suit.

"At Tiflis there is excellent tobacco, which smells better than our mountain flowers. Thou hast certainly brought some of this with thee, and wilt rejoice the heart of my old father, at home, with several pipes of it." I told my dear brother that I was no smoker, and never carried any tobacco with me. The greedy eyes of the Caucasian swept over everything in the room, in order to make a further selection. I signed to the Hungarian to remove such articles as were lying about, to spare my Konak any further temptation. The milk can was in the meantime emptied and the Ossietian began again his demands. "The milk has tasted good to thee; I thought it would, for a beautiful cow, such as mine, is not to be found in the mountains. To-morrow I will bring the more milk; it costs thee nothing. But hast thou not a glass of vodka? I am tired, and my home is far hence." I allowed the Ossietian to be presented with a glass of schnaps, and at the same time had him shown the door. He took his leave, still protesting that he loved me as a brother, and that the milk did not cost me a single copeck.—*Travels in Persia, &c.*, from the German of Dr. Moritz Wagner.

NINETY DAYS IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS—What a Fast Young Man Can Do and What One Did.—The arrest of the young man Thomas P. Wight, and the developments thereby brought out, continues to be a subject of general remark not only on Change and among business men, but with the community at large. As a revelation of "sharp practice," it throws entirely in the shade the operations of that other fast man Huntington, the Wall-street broker. And besides, it is vastly more romantic; though to be sure, as in all such cases, it is in a measure a sad reality—at least to the victims.

The story, though extending over a period of only ninety days, would be a very long one if told in detail. 'Tis slightly complicated, and the financial terms necessary to its elucidation would bother any but a business man well poated up.

The suit upon which the arrest of Wight was ordered, and which is now pending, is brought by Jean J. Suter, et al., and is only one of a dozen of similar character. The present proceeding is under the act against fraudulent and absconding debtors, and is intended to compel the prisoner to account to his creditors for all the property now in possession.

John W. Wight, the second defendant, and the brother and partner of the prisoner, is now in Illinois, it is said, with the books of the concern.

According to Mr. T. P. Wright's own statement, there is a vast discrepancy between his effects and liabilities. He acknowledges liabilities to the amount of \$75,600.

Parties likely to know are of opinion that the total amount of his liabilities will greatly exceed those which he thus acknowledges.

The following he states to be a correct inventory of his effects: 1 trunk, 7 pairs pants, 1 vase, 5 vests, 1 carpet-bag, 11 shirts, 2 overcoats, 10 collars, 3 frock coats, 6 suits underclothes, 2 linen coats, 7 cravats, 14 handkerchiefs, 1 pair sleeve-buttons.

When asked on the examination whether the above statements signed by himself were correct, to his own knowledge, he replied: "I don't know, Thomson says it is."

The other statements made by him at the examination were equally interesting, if not startling, as showing some loose business operations all round.

The further examination will be looked for with interest, but unless Wight's "trunk," "valise," and "carpet-bag" contain some of the "real," his creditors will have poor pickings at best.

An affidavit embodying the following statements will be made we understand at the forthcoming examination:

This Thomas P. Wight was for some time book-keeper in the highly respectable house of John Higgins & Co., of this city, the senior member of which is now our Consul to Belfast, Ireland. So well and ably did he perform his duties in this capacity that he won the esteem of his employers and their confidence to such an extent that, during the absence of the firm in 1854 in Europe, he held their power of attorney.

Of this power he availed himself. By pledging the firm, whose interests were entrusted to his care, he obtained a credit upon the firms, bankers at Glasgow, for \$50,000, with which sum he went to Europe (representing himself

as the exclusive owner of this sum), to make arrangements for continuing the firm with this supposed additional capital and he to be a partner. He took with him letters of introduction from some Wall street bankers, and these he used to forward his designs. He also represented himself to be a millionaire, and played all his parts so plausibly that he finally succeeded in buying the firm out with their own assets.

The property thus turned over to him amounted to about \$200,000, and he actually prevailed upon one of the largest creditors of the estate (a cannie Scot) to garnish the firm of Higgins & Co. and the other creditors, in the faithful liquidation of the liabilities of the estate, so that the late firm are now held harmless.

The \$50,000 credit which he had obtained in the manner above mentioned he deposited in the Western Bank of Glasgow.

Soon after, he returned to this city and continued the importing business from the first of January last, in Vesey street, under the name of "Wight Brothers." Here he seemed to prosper greatly, occupied a brown-stone front in Twenty-Third street, kept a span of horses, and, in fact, went it decidedly strong.

His career was very brilliant, but very brief. In ninety days after its establishment the firm of "Wight Brothers" collapsed.

And so ends the first part of this singular story of Ninety Days in the Importing Business.

The second part is now performing before Judge Oakley at Superior Court Chambers, and will be continued on Thursday next, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Wight is a "Know-Nothing" in this strange affair.

In consequence, we ask "Thomson" (without the P.)—

Where are the books of the firm?

Where are the goods?

Where is the money?

FEARFUL SCENE ATTENDING MR. CHAOTE'S SPEECH AT LOWELL.—The speech of Hon. Rufus Choate, in Huntington Hall, Lowell, on Tuesday evening, was attended by an incident of fearful aspect at the time, but which happily passed without the threatened calamitous results. A correspondent of the Boston Courier thus describes it:

The meeting was convened in Huntington Hall, over the railway station. Ladies were admitted to the galleries, and these thronged, the doors were opened to the multitude. The hall is one hundred and twenty by eighty feet. At 7 o'clock it was filled to repletion. Men stood packed together in the closest possible manner, and it was estimated that there were over five thousand persons within the walls.

This was the condition of matters. At 7½ o'clock the committee of arrangements, the president of the night, Mr. Choate, and others entered the hall. They experienced some difficulty in wedging through the mass; but they at length reached the rostrum. I entered with them and took a seat at the table allotted to the press. The meeting came to order, was organized—the President, Mr. Whipple, was introduced, and was graciously saying that he would not detain us—that this audience was here to hear another—and while thus agreeably engaged, a sound, as if from a cannon at a distance, filled all ears, and we felt the floor yielding. There was a general panic and a movement toward the platform, and a great deal of excitement.

Mr. Choate was sitting on the rostrum, calm, contemplative, and apparently indifferent, not that he was unconscious of the shock. He inquired of a gentleman, seated near him, in his characteristic way, "Are we sinking to the earth?" and being informed that the hall was used for dancing purposes, and that it was the spring floor only that had given way, he observed, "Very well let us go on then." But the crowd was alarmed, and it was necessary to say that "There was no danger," and to announce that "Mr. Joseph H. Rand, a member of the city government, and an experienced architect, would go below and examine the building."

I anticipated the greeting with some fear, lest it should be a signal for our destruction, but it passed over without any renewal of the forewarning; and the memory of the first shock was soon effaced, by the attractive eloquence and subtle reasoning of the orator. All thought of danger, Mr. Rand's return, everything selfish, had given place to the pleasures of the hour. Mr. Choate had spoken fully thirty minutes, when another dismal sound was heard; more sinking of the floor experienced, there was a panic and again a rush. Mr. Choate paused; Mr. Butler shouted that "There was no danger," others gave similar assurances; but the men were restless. The ladies alone were composed.

Mr. Whipple attempted to make himself heard, but could not; and Mr. Choate came to his assistance. He urged gentlemen to be calm and firm; that an inspection of the building, thorough and satisfactory, would be made, and if the place was not deemed safe, an orderly adjournment would be had at once.

Mr. Butler stated that he would go below and endeavor to ascertain the true state of things.

The floor settled at least six inches in the centre of the hall. There was some commotion in the ladies' gallery, and a movement, but confidence was restored, and for ten minutes general quiet was observed on the part of all.

Mr. Butler returned and said: "Gentlemen—Although I have full confidence in the strength of this floor, although I am persuaded there is no danger, yet such is the state of feeling here, I think we had better adjourn. But let there be no stampede—retire in order."

In less than five minutes the hall was empty and all escaped accident and harm.

And now let me say that there was danger—imminent and awful. Mr. Butler, though he disguised his fears, entered the hall, never expecting to leave it alive; and to his firmness and intrepidity credit should be given for the preservation of that great concourse of men and women. He discovered, with Mr. Rand, that the floor had yielded perceptibly; that the noise which so alarmed all was the snapping of the iron fastenings and supports; that if the audience was not soon removed, the floor and the roof, and perhaps the side walls, would soon come down. He discovered that certain timbers and joists upon which the floor rested had given way, and that the ceiling of the depot beneath was opening and threatening.

But the audience retired in order and without accident. The gentlemen on the platform were of the last to leave. Mr. Choate, while passing to the door, for the first time seemed to indicate by expression a realization of the danger which enveloped us. The floor actually sank under him two or three inches, and he was heard to remark, "This is going," but he retained his self-possession and walked on.

The people once out of the hall, the congratulations were general, and it was then only that men talked and discussed the perils passed. It is not becoming that I should pronounce upon the insufficiency of the supports of the floor; but I have it from Mr. Webster, and indirectly from Mr. Rand, that our escape was providential. Calm men say that ten minutes more of pressure and violence incident to demonstrations of applause would have hurled those thousands to ruin, to which death would have been a relief.

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Of this power he availed himself. By pledging the firm, whose interests were entrusted to his care, he obtained a credit upon the firms, bankers at Glasgow, for \$50,000, with which sum he went to Europe (representing himself

as the exclusive owner of this sum), to make arrangements for continuing the firm with this supposed additional capital and he to be a partner.

The Rev. George Bird is preaching at Whitehaven, and holding forth the doctrine that it is perfectly Scriptural for a man to beat his wife; he is said to have a considerable congregation. One of his flock was lately taken before the magistrates for ill-using his wife; the woman said she had no wish her husband should be punished if he would promise not to ill-use her again. When asked by the magistrate whether he would make the requisite promise, he refused, saying, "Am I to obey the laws of God or the laws of man?" As he would not give the promise, the magistrates committed him to prison for a month with hard labor. The Rev. Mr. Bird has since delivered a course of lectures on the subject of Scott's conviction.

He contends that it is a man's duty to rule his own household; and that, if his wife refuses to obey his orders, he is justified according to the law of God, in beating her in order to enforce obedience.

The Florence correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, under date of Sept. 5th, says:

Our countryman, Powers, whom mechanics have never forgiven for his success in art, is about to appear before a new tool, which promises to supersede altogether the present file, by doing all its work easier, better, and cheaper. This instrument, originally invented to facilitate his operations in sculpture, has been adapted to all the uses of the file in metals, ivory, bone, wood, leathers, etc., and will, moreover, take the place of the grater in the kitchen. The inventor has devised a compact machine for producing it in great numbers with the least possible expense, and when the castings now in progress are completed, it will be brought into use—doubtless to the great profit of all parties.

Ancient Civilization.—There is nothing new under the sun. The Thames Tunnel is esteemed a monument of modern enterprise and mechanical skill, worthy of a great and civilized nation. What will the savans say, when they learn that thousands of years ago the Incas of Peru achieved a project of the same character?

There has been recently discovered in the interior of Peru a tunnel beneath the channel of a river, connecting the opposite sides, and undoubtedly a work of great antiquity. The authors of this work have disappeared, the race is fast becoming extinct, and yet these ancient remains exist, a continuing illustration of the transitory nature of every form of civilization which was not connected with the knowledge of true religion. There is no truth more indelibly engraven upon the history of the world, than the dependence of permanent progress in art, science, philosophy, and intellectual culture, upon the knowledge and practice of the great principles of virtue and religious truth.

The GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—*Pro Bono Publico.*—Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children.

REDDING'S



JOHN W. PARKER

A. J. MORRISON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE
And Manufacturers of
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS,
ALSO
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c.,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH, ABOVE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in a point of workmanship, durability, and elegance of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons who are in search of a superior trunk or beautiful harness are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade and peculiar inducements extended to our purchasers.

JOHN W. PARKER

French Embroideries—Real Laces.
The subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant stock of French Embroidered Collars;
Do do Sets;
Do do Bands, &c., &c.
Real Lace Collar;
Do do Sets;
Do do Berthies;
Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for sale.

AT COST.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flannel; CHAS. F. KAUFMANN,
Clothes; 99 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

J. R. ESTERLE,

No. 87 FOURTH STREET.

HAVING taken this well-known establishment, I hope to merit the patronage of my former friends and customers. My assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Fancy and Toilet articles has been well selected, and made of the best material. I have also on hand the largest and best selection of Extr. Lubin, Cologne, &c.; as well as Hair Brushes, C. & Co., &c. Watch-making and repairing in all its branches attended to personally by myself.

Mar 29 '54

J. R. ESTERLE.

NOTICE.

I HAVE disposed of my stock of Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods to J. R. Esterle, who will continue the business at my old stand, No. 87 Fourth street, between Main and Market, and I take this opportunity of recommending my former friends and customers to him, as every way worthy of their confidence and support.

Mar 29 '54

S. W. WARRINER.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot,

Third street, near Main, opposite Courier Office.

STRANGERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of WALL PAPERS OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made large additions of everything new and choice in my line of business with the Eastern market.

Concerning my PAPER-HANGER, with the ease of

Wall-Paper enable me to assure the public that they will find to their interest to give me a call.

W. F. WOOD.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

The undersigned, having established his Exchange and Restaurant Hôtel à la Meuse, Cawein & Kohlberg, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successor as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit all the patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance under the firm of [obliged] JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

C. S. MALTBY'S

Wholesale

OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market,

RECEIVING DAILY PER ADAMS'S EXPRESS,

Fresh Oysters,

IN CANS AND EGGS,

From all the most celebrated Fishing points on the Chesapeake Bay.

JNO. A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent

for C. S. Maltby.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store was almost a total loss, part of my fixtures were destroyed, but when they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures made in glass in Louisville except at Troxell's Gallery are not really sealed, nor so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Cards and names are particularly invited to call before giving in the heart for \$30.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXELL, Antiquetist,

Main-st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

THEO. HARRIS.

HARRIS & CO.

Photographers,

477 Main street, Louisville.

SOLICIT ORDERS in theirline, which they guarantee to be as much accuracy, taste, and general artistic skill as can be found in the United States.

Photographs colored and uncolored, on paper, canvas, or wood, any other substance, from breastpin to locket size, &c., &c.

Mr. Edwards' entire attention is given to this branch of portraiture.

717 Main st.

THEO. HARRIS.

COLLODIOPIES,

THIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL style of picture, expertly done, is now in great demand, and is particularly advantageous for children.

Daguerreotypes as usual.

717 Main st.

THEO. HARRIS.

COAL, COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage he receives, tends to him by his friends and the public generally, especially informs them that he has just opened a Coal and Coke Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where, by strict attention and punctuality, he still receives a liberal share of public patronage.

He keeps up a full quantity of Pittsburgh and Venetian Coal, that is warranted to be whittier, &c.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nat. Coal, delivered to any part of the city for \$1 per bushel; need by some of the families: send better for team.

An Office on Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

E. F. LEEZER.

COAL, COAL, COAL!

The subscriber, thankful for the patrons he receives, extends to him by his friends and the public generally, especially informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on

Corner of Ninth and Green streets,

where he prepares to fill all orders for Pomery and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

Office also on the west side of Third street, near Market and Jefferson, bet. Preston and Dryden.

111 Main st.

FRATHER. SMITH, & CO.'s, 455 Main st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL.

We have just received two cases of a very fine piece of Canton Flannel, which we shall offer low.

111 Main st.

FRATHER. SMITH, & CO.'s, 455 Main st.

GENTLE SOFT BUSINESS AND TRAVELING HATS

in great variety at

FRATHER. SMITH, & CO.'s, 455 Main st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNEL.

We have just received two cases of a very fine piece of Canton Flannel, which we shall offer low.

111 Main st.

FRATHER. SMITH, & CO.'s, 455 Main st.

LATEST NEWS.

BAROMETER.

Last night, 12 o'clock | To-day, 12 o'clock.

29 55

RISE IN THE KENTUCKY.—A despatch from Frankfort says that the Kentucky river is rising, and a considerable swell is expected. The river here has risen upwards of an inch since yesterday.

POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.

Cairo Jennings, Michael Gibbons, Pat Holmes, and John Cosgrave were engaged in a fight on Fifth street, in which a man named Quinlou was stabbed. Jennings was discharged. The others were held to bail in \$600 each to answer a charge of stabbing with intent to kill.

John Young, disorderly conduct. Bail in \$200 for three months.

John Warner, disorderly conduct and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Bail in \$200 for his good behavior and \$100 to answer a misdemeanor.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FRANKFORT.

In pursuance of an established custom, it is deemed appropriate to set apart a day in each year, when the people, laying aside their daily avocations, may assemble together to present to Him who rules on high the offering of grateful hearts, for blessings which have been bestowed upon them in boundless profusion.

The present is a season of the year naturally associated with solemn and serious thought. The sun has withdrawn his fervent heat, and the earth is now shedding her crown of glory.

The winds are scattering the falling leaves, and the language of nature mingles its voice with that of revelation, and summons us to prostrate ourselves in adoration, and, with contrite and grateful hearts, to return humble thanks for all the goodness and mercy of God, and looking beyond the boundary of time to seek amid the desolation of decay "those green pastures and those still waters" where to the pure in heart there is an eternal spring.

During the past year we have been especially favored. In every part of our State the voice of joy and gladness has been heard. We are in the enjoyment of unparalleled prosperity.

The form of government under which we live secures to us life, liberty, and prosperity, and the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own conscience.

We live in a land of freedom and are subject to no oppressive exactions. We have a fertile soil and a salubrious climate. The summer's sun has ripened for us the fruits of the earth. God has crowned the year with his bountiful goodness, and notwithstanding a long continued drought, our land is filled with plenteousness.

For these and all other blessings of Divine Providence it is becoming a Christian people, with united voices, to howl before the throne of Mercy in pious thankfulness, with hands uplifted in praise and hearts full of gratitude, and, through the merits of the Divine Redeemer, to invoke their continuance.

Wherefore, I, C. S. Morehead, do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, the Twentieth day of November, 1856, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and do hereby recommend and request the people of Kentucky to observe the same as such.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed this 31st day of October, 1856, and in the 65th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, OBSTRUCTIONS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, CHRONIC GONORRHEA, STRUCTURES, GLEETS,

And all diseases arising from excesses and immoderateness in life.

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS,

And removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

GIVING health and vigor to the frame, AND BLOOM TO THE PALID CHEEK.

DEBILITY, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be easily overcome by this.

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It is prepared directly according to the RULES OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

With the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge, and care, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction and produced the most remarkable effects. It has gained and maintained the confidence of the medical profession throughout the United States, British Provinces, both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth let it be understood, that for the profits are overwhelming to be outstripped, that Helmbould's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu is the most valuable and efficacious in the world.

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Thread, Valenience, and Imitation Lace Sets;

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CLOAKS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, AND SCARFS.

A full and beautiful assortment of every style of Velvet, Moire, Antique, and Cloth.

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12-4 and 14-4 white Whitney Blankets;

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHARTIC PILLS have
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cure. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral
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we should die of only four ages. Take antidiotics early and
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These are names, substances, balsams, antiseptics by
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whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts
of high state of inflammation can be rapidly reduced to their
natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so
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In cuts, Wounds, Sprains, and Bruises—carries which
are constantly subject—the action of genuine **DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR** is ever the same.
How much pain and suffering may not be prevented
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July 19th 1851

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FEAR.—An application only is necessary to
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SOFT HATS.—Gentlemen's and Youth's Hats of this de-
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SKELETON Whalebone Skirts;

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